

REMARKS

Reconsideration and allowance of the above identified patent application are hereby requested. Claims 1-16 are now in the application with claims 1, 7, and 14 being independent. Claims 1, 2, 5, 7, 9, 13, 14, and 15 have been amended. No new matter has been added. The Office's rejections are respectfully traversed.

Rejections Under 35 U.S.C. §103

Claims 1-16 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2003/0211845 to Lohtia et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,233,608 to Laursen et al. It is noted that the Office (Action of March 9, 2007 at pages 3-4) cites to Ludwig with respect to claims 5-7, although Ludwig was not made part of the Office's rejection. The Office's contentions are respectfully traversed.

Claim 1 recites (underlining added for emphasis) “(a) receiving a service request from a user of the wireless handset via a wireless data transmission passing through at least one wireless base station, wherein the service request includes local information specifying a location of the wireless handset; (b) acquiring the local information, from the wireless handset; and (c) sending the local information to the Web server from the wireless handset via a uniform resource locator, wherein the phone dialing process is modified to send the local information as part of the uniform resource locator.”

The specification (page 8, lines 17-21) illustrates an example of obtaining local information specifying a location of the wireless handset, stating (underlining added for emphasis):

As mentioned above, hands-free unit 132 is preferably equipped with a position determination system 134 that determines the location of hands-free unit 132 and handset 130. Position determination system 134 could also be directly incorporated into handset 130. System 134 determines location in terms of parameters such as latitude, longitude, height, speed of travel, and other useful location or position parameters.

Further, the specification (page 9, lines 18-22) presents an exemplary advantage of using the local information, stating (underlining added for emphasis):

In one example application, driving directions to a destination address are provided to handset 130. The handset user requests driving directions to the destination, and the handset relays the request to server 136 over wireless network 140. At the time of the request, the handset location is also provided to the server 136 to provide a starting point for the directions. Using the handset location and the destination address, server 136 calculates a route and compiles driving directions.

In such an example, the local information is used in formulating the response to the request.

The Office (Action of March 9, 2007 at page 2) asserts that Lohtia et al. disclose local information at page 1, paragraph 0004 and acquiring local information from a wireless handset at page 4, paragraph 0032. Lohtia et al. and Laursen et al., taken separately or in combination, fail to disclose the claimed subject matter.

Lohtia et al. do not disclose acquiring from the wireless handset local information specifying a location of the wireless handset. For example, Lohtia et al. (para. 0004) disclose (underlining added for emphasis):

The invention disclosed herein allows a wireless user to obtain data information from the Internet, World Wide Web (WWW) or other information source over the SMS or via a microbrowser in the phone. Users dial a predetermined service

feature code, service ID, or telephone number on their wireless handset. The feature code or telephone number is routed to a Distributed Wireless Web Information Service Gateway (WWIS Gateway), which determines what information is being requested by the user and then collects that information from the appropriate source.

A service feature code, service ID, or telephone number is not equivalent to local information specifying a location of the wireless handset. Rather, Lohtia et al. (para. 0024) disclose that the service feature code, service ID, or telephone number is resolved to determine which service has been requested. Further, Lohtia et al. (para. 0032) state (underlining added for emphasis):

Using wireless handset 301, a user enters a preselected service feature code, an SMS or microbrowser Information telephone number or any other appropriate code or digits corresponding to a particular information request. The code or digits, such as #STOCK, # WEATHER, "#1", "#123", or "#3259" which may be preprogrammed in the user service profile at the WWIS web site, are transmitted to serving MSC 304, which routes the user's request to WWIS Gateway 302.

Thus, Lohtia et al. disclose only that the code or digits corresponding to a particular information request are transmitted. Lohtia et al. do not disclose or suggest that information specifying a location of the wireless handset is transmitted with the service feature code, service ID, or telephone number. As such, Lohtia et al. do not disclose, teach, or suggest that a service request includes local information specifying a location of the wireless handset, as is claimed.

Moreover, Lohtia et al. (*Id.*) disclose that a user enters the code or digits corresponding to the information request. Lohtia et al. do not disclose acquiring information from the mobile phone. Therefore, Lohtia et al. also do not disclose, teach, or suggest acquiring the local information from the wireless handset, as is claimed.

Laursen et al. also do not disclose acquiring from the wireless handset local information specifying a location of the wireless handset. In fact, Laursen et al. do not discuss the location of a wireless handset in any way. For example, Laursen et al. (Abstract) disclose (underlining added for emphasis) “According to one aspect of the present invention, the thin device exclusively controls the authentication of a rendezvous that is associated with a user account in a server.” Further, Laursen et al. (Col. 3, lines 8-16) disclose (underlining added for emphasis):

The disclosed invention, however, allows a user to self-provision an account entry or a rendezvous with a set of credential information, which does not require the user to write down or remember the credential information in order to access his account. Further, the user is the only one who knows the credential information created in an authenticated and secure communication session for the rendezvous, thereby the account becomes truly proprietary.

Thus, Laursen et al. disclose using credential information to access an account, but do not disclose or suggest receiving a service request that includes local information specifying a location of the wireless handset, as is claimed. As such, Laursen et al. do not cure the deficiencies of Lohtia et al.

For at least these reasons, claim 1 is allowable over the proposed combination of Lohtia et al. and Laursen et al. Claims 2-6 depend from claim 1. Therefore, dependent claims 2-6 are allowable for at least the reasons discussed with respect to claim 1.

Claim 14 includes subject matter similar to that of claim 1. Claim 14 recites (underlining added for emphasis) “...a wireless handset comprising a transceiver for sending and receiving communications across a wireless communication network via a wireless data transmission passing through at least one wireless base station and an Internet browser configured to accept a

user input comprising either a telephone number to be dialed or a service request including local information specifying a location of the wireless handset and a URL address;” Therefore, claim 14 is at least allowable over the proposed combination of Lohtia et al. and Laursen et al. for the same reasons as claim 1. Claims 15-16 depend from claim 14 and are therefore allowable for at least the reasons discussed with respect to claim 14.

Claim 7 recites (underlining added for emphasis) “(a) receiving an input from a user of the wireless handset via a wireless data transmission passing through at least one wireless base station, wherein the input comprises either a service request that includes local information specifying a location of the wireless handset or a telephone number to be dialed; (b) determining whether the input comprises a service request or a telephone number; (c) if the input is a telephone number, terminating the browser and dialing the telephone number; and (d) if the input is a service request, acquiring the local information from the wireless handset and sending the local information to the Web server from the wireless handset via a uniform resource locator, wherein the phone dialing process is modified to send the local information as part of the uniform resource locator.”

As discussed above with respect to claim 1, the proposed combination of Lohtia et al. and Laursen et al. does not disclose, teach, or suggest acquiring from the wireless handset local information specifying a location of the wireless handset, as is claimed.

Further, the Office (Action of March 9, 2007 at page 4) asserts (underlining added for emphasis):

...(b) determining whether the input comprises a service request or a telephone number (Laursen, col. 13, lines 40-50); (c) if the input is a telephone number,

terminating the browser and dialing the telephone number (Laursen, col. 9, lines 4-19);....

Laursen et al., taken separately or in combination with Lohtia et al., fail to disclose the claimed subject matter.

For example, Laursen et al. do not teach determining whether the input comprises a service request or a telephone number. Laursen et al. (Col. 13, lines 40-50) disclose (underlining added for emphasis):

As part of the procedures to activate a cellular phone, a user account, or sometimes called device account, is created in the server 250, the account is exclusively associated with the phone or client 200. In other words, each mobile device in the data network has its own account identified by a corresponding device ID and subsequently a sub # in the server 250. The account for the client 200 is therefore created and configured at 252 according to services subscribed by the client 200. Meanwhile a corresponding account structure, similar to 143 in FIG. 2b, is initiated at 254. With an established account in the server 250, the client 200 becomes one of the clients capable of communicating with any computers in a data network.

The cited portion of Laursen et al. fails to disclose determining whether the input comprises a service request or a telephone number, as is claimed. Instead, the cited portion relates to creating an account for a mobile device that is exclusively associated with that mobile device. In fact, the cited portion does not disclose or suggest making a determination of any kind. Thus, creating an account for a mobile device is not equivalent to determining whether input comprises a service request or a telephone number.

Further, Laursen et al. do not teach terminating the browser and dialing the telephone number if the input is a telephone number. Laursen et al. (Laursen, col. 9, lines 4-19) disclose (underlining added for emphasis):

It should be noted that the communication between the phone 106 and the link server 114 is through the airnet 102 in FIG. 1. Message carrying proprietary information travelling in the air is not secure. To transact credential information over the open space to provision the rendezvous, user must have an efficient, reliable and secured manner to conduct private communications with the link server. According to one embodiment of the present invention, an authenticated and secure session between the cellular phone 106 and the link server 114 must be in place before the cellular phone, provisions the rendezvous through which the user accesses his/her account from other computers. It is necessary to refer to an architecture of a mobile phone before proceeding with the detailed description of creating the authenticated and secure communication between a user's phone (client) and a server.

Again, the cited portion of Laursen et al. fails to disclose the claimed subject matter. Rather, the cited portion relates to establishing an authenticated and secure session between a mobile phone and a server before a user creates a means to access an account from other computers. In fact, the cited portion does not mention a telephone number. Thus, the cited portion cannot disclose terminating the browser and dialing the telephone number if the input is a telephone number, as is claimed. Additionally, Lohtia et al. do not cure the deficiencies of Laursen et al. Lohtia et al. also do not disclose, teach, or suggest terminating the browser and dialing the telephone number if the input is a telephone number, as is claimed.

For at least these reasons, claim 7 is allowable over the proposed combination of Lohtia et al. and Laursen et al. Claims 8-13 depend from claim 7. Therefore, dependent claims 8-13 are allowable for at least the reasons discussed with respect to claim 7.

Claim 13 recites (underlining added for emphasis) "...wherein the local information comprises the GPS position of the wireless handset."

The Office (Action of March 9, 2007 at page 4) asserts (underlining added for emphasis) "As per claim 13 Lohtia disclosed wherein the local data comprises the GPS position of the handset (Page 4, Paragraph. 0034)." Lohtia et al. fail to disclose the claimed subject matter.

Lohtia et al. do not disclose acquiring the GPS position of a handset. Rather, Lohtia et al. (para. 0034) disclose:

Current and future wireless networks may provide the SMS or microbrowser information service described herein by modifying the translation tables on MSC 304, HLR 305 or SCP 306 so that the dialed digits or feature code act as a trigger to send a service, origination, initial DP message, such as a Web Information Service Request message, to Distributed WWIS Gateway 302. This trigger eventually causes the user to receive an SMS or microbrowser Information message at handset 301. Preferably, Distributed WWIS Gateway 302 is able to handle any call processing messages, such as Wireless Intelligent Network (WIN) Mobile Application Part (MAP) and GSM CAMEL Application Part (CAP) messages. A call connection is usually not completed after the user sends the dialed digits or feature code. Instead, the user may receive an indication that the called number is unavailable, that the requested information is being processed or some other message. The user may end the call after receiving such an indication. Alternatively, the wireless network may terminate the connection

upon a determination that an SMS or microbrowser information request has been sent by the user.

Nothing in the cited portion of Lohtia et al. discloses, teaches, or suggests acquiring a GPS position. Further, the cited portion of Lohtia et al. discloses that the user sends only dialed digits or a feature code, not the GPS position of a handset, as is claimed.

For at least these reasons, claim 13 is allowable over the proposed combination of Lohtia et al. and Laursen et al. based on its own merits.

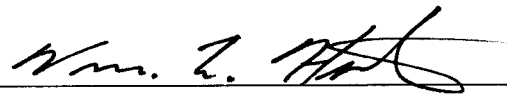
Concluding Comments

The foregoing comments made with respect to the positions taken by the Examiner are not to be construed as acquiescence with other positions of the Examiner that have not been explicitly contested. Accordingly, the above arguments for patentability of a claim should not be construed as implying that there are not other valid reasons for patentability of that claim or other claims.

In view of the above remarks, claims 1-16 should be in condition for allowance, and a formal notice of allowance is respectfully requested. Please apply any charges or credits to deposit account 06-1050.

Respectfully submitted,

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